

recurved; scutellum with the basal and apical spines well developed; legs and sternum distinctly, somewhat longly pilose; anterior area of pronotum with a few short robust tubercles on each lateral area.

Long. 35 mm.

Hab. Gold Coast; N. Territory (*W. Swire*).

Somewhat allied to *P. guttatipennis*, Stål, but easily distinguished by the uniform and distinct coloration of the legs and the tuberculate anterior area of the pronotum &c.

CORRECTION.

By a curious though careless error in the title of my previous paper in the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*ante*, p. 218) for "Heteropterous Family" Pyrrhocoridae I wrote "Homopterous Family," and, more strangely also, did not observe the error in "proof."

XLVII.—*Papers on Oriental Carabidæ*.—I.

By H. E. ANDREWES.

IN constructing a Catalogue of *Oriental Carabidæ* I have come across a number of questions requiring further elucidation, among which I may mention cases of erroneous identification, synonymy both of genera and species, attribution of species to wrong genera, etc. I propose in this paper to give some notes and a few new descriptions to clear these points up.

SCARATINI.

Oxylobus costatus, Bates (not Chaud.), *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) xvii. 1886, p. 71 = *O. minor*, Tchit. *Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross.* xxviii. 1894, p. 227.

Tchitcherin's species may prove, when more material is available, to be only a local form of *O. costatus*.

Crepidopterus favrei, Maindr. *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1904, p. 264, fig. = *Scaritoderus loyolæ*, Fairm. *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1883, p. 55.

Scarites boucardi, Chaud. *Mon. des Scaritides*, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* xxiii. 1880, p. 98.

Chaudoir did not know the locality of this species. I have
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seen two examples from Upper Assam taken by Mr. H. Stevens, and there are three examples in the British Museum labelled respectively Burma, Manipur (*Doherty*), and Tenasserim.

Distichus sexpunctatus, Ménét. Cat. Rais. i. 1832, p. 103.

Ménétries would probably be surprised to find how constantly this name, invented by somebody else, but attributed to him, has been cited as a synonym of *D. planus*, Bon. Ménétris says of his example of *D. planus*:—"Il diffère de la description qu'en donne le Comte Dejean, en ce que les jambes postérieures n'ont qu'une seule dent, et je n'ai pu compter que trois points imprimés sur chaque élytre." There is no mention of the word "*sexpunctatus*." *D. planus* can well afford to dispense with one of its numerous synonyms.

Clivina chlorizans, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 282
= *Coryza chlorizans*, Bates.

Clivina debilis, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 278.

This name is preoccupied by *C. debilis*, Blackb. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1889, p. 720. For Bates's species I propose the new name *C. invalida*.

Dacca, Putzeys. Postscr. ad Cliv. Mon. Mém. Liège, xviii. 1863, p. 68 = *Clivina*.

The only characters given to differentiate this genus from *Clivina* are the length and acuteness of the maxillæ and mandibles and the short scutellary striole—all variable in this genus, and insufficient to render a separate one necessary. I have seen a number of examples from Bengal.

SIAGONINI.

Siogona depressa, F.

This species was described by Fabricius in 1798 (Suppl. Ent. Syst. p. 56) as *Carabus depressus*, and following the description are the words "Habitat in Mauretania Dom. Schousboe, in India Orientali Daldorff, Mus. Dom. de Sehestedt." In 1801 (Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 24) the species reappears as *Galerita depressa*, but "Habitat in Mauretania Dom. Schousboe" has disappeared, and we have only "Habitat in India Orientali—Dom. Daldorff."

In 1813 Bonelli (Obs. Ent. ii. p. 458) described quite another species as *Siagona plana*. Dejean in 1825 (Spec.

Gen. i. p. 361) described as *S. depressa*, F., an Indian specimen which was in fact identical with Bonelli's *S. plana*, and in the following year (Spec. Gen. ii. p. 468) he described another species from the Mediterranean as *S. europea*.

Chandoir, in his Monograph on the genus (Bull. Mosc. 1876, i. p. 90), followed Dejean in identifying *S. depressa*, F., with *S. plana*, Bon., and he gives the habitat of *S. europea*, Dej., as extending from Senegal to Bengal.

In 1887 Mr. Bedel (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 195) expressed the view that *S. europea*, Dej. = *S. depressa*, F. (not Dej., not Chaud.), and that the latter name should stand for the species, as in fact it does in his 'Catalogue raisonné des Coléoptères du Nord de l'Afrique,' 1897, p. 108. There the matter rests at present, and Mr. Bedel would be quite right if the Mediterranean and Indian species were identical. I have taken Indian specimens myself in considerable numbers, and have specimens or records from over thirty different localities all over India. I have also examined specimens from various countries bordering the Mediterranean and from Arabia. The conclusion I arrive at is that the two species are distinct. Fabricius evidently had both before him when drawing up his description, and, as Dejean has since described one of them as *S. europea*, I think the Mediterranean species should bear that name, the name *S. depressa* being reserved for the Indian one.

S. depressa is on average wider than *S. europea*, joints 1 and 2 of the antennæ are rather more dilated and joint 1 is more rounded off at the apex, the strangulation of the neck is deeper, the ocular ridges are stronger and practically reach the hind margin of the eye (they stop at two-thirds diameter of eye in *europea*). Prothoracic furrows rather deeper, puncturation of disk much stronger, sides more rounded and more contracted in front. Elytra rather more oval, less parallel, and a little more coarsely punctate; the smooth area along the raised suture much less evident, the pubescence rather longer and yellower in colour. Underside more closely punctate.

I wrote recently about the types to the University Museum of Copenhagen, and Dr. Lundbeck has very kindly examined the collection there and written me in reply. He tells me that the handwriting of Fabricius is not to be found in the Lund and Schestedt collections, and he believes the labels to have been written by Schestedt. There should be examples of *S. depressa* from Mauretania (*Schousboe*) and India (*Dal-dorff*), but the latter is not to be found. There are, however, two examples which have always been regarded as types,

one of which bears the label "Tanger. Schousboe, Mus. T. L. & S., *Carabus depressus*, F." The name Schousboe does not refer to a collection, but to a collector.

If the Indian type is not at Copenhagen, it is unlikely to turn up elsewhere, and must be regarded as lost.

BEMBIDIINI.

Bembidium europs, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. 1886, p. 156.

This species, founded upon a single specimen taken by Mr. George Lewis in Ceylon, is widely distributed throughout India. I consider it identical with *B. opulentum*, Nietn. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) ii. 1858, p. 420), but Bates thought that Nietner's species was synonymous with *B. niloticum*, Dej. Spec. Gen. v. 1831, p. 73. Dejean described his species from Egypt, whence it ranges through Mesopotamia and China to Japan, and extends southwards into Indo-China. I have seen a solitary specimen from India taken by Mr. H. G. Champion in W. Almora (Himalayas). On distribution, therefore, *B. opulentum* is more likely to be *europs* than *niloticum*, and Nietner's description, though inadequate, fits *europs* better. Bates does not say that he has seen any authentic specimen of *B. opulentum*.

Bembidium xanthotelum, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 287 = *B. xanthacrum*, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1850, iii. p. 175 (note).

Tachys euglyptus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 268 = *T. klugi*, Nietn. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) ii. 1858, p. 423.

Elaphropus, Motsch.

The pectinate claws are difficult to see, but I have been able to detect them in several Oriental species. The following should, I think, be referred to this genus, in addition to Motschulsky's *E. gracilis* and *E. latissimus*:—

Tachys ampliatus, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. 1886, p. 155.

— *haliploides*, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 289, and var. *contractulus*, l. c. p. 290.

— *perlutus*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 299.

HARPALINI.

Acrogeniodon, Tchit. Aboille, xxix. 1897, p. 65 = *Chydæus*,
Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1854, ii. p. 343.

Two species were described by Tchitcherin, viz., *A. bedeli* (*l. c.* p. 66), from Moupin, and *A. semenowi* (*Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross.* xxxii. 1899, p. 660), from Darjiling. Neither of these appears to be identical with the genotype, *C. obscurus*, Chaud. (*l. c.* p. 344), for a specimen of which I am indebted to Mr. T. G. Sloane.

Platymetopus interpunctatus, Dej. Sp. Gen. iv. 1829, p. 71.

The locality is given as Coromandel, which is almost certainly erroneous. The species inhabits Madagascar and the Seychelles.

KAREYA, gen. nov.

In *Compt. rend. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 1891, and *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1892, Bates described a number of species under the generic name *Platymetopus* (?), and at p. 332 of the latter volume he makes some remarks upon it. The general appearance of these insects is widely different from that of typical *Platymetopi*, and the size is larger. In *Platymetopus* the ligula is short and bisetose, the paraglossæ small, extending a little beyond and enveloping it, with a fringe of hairs on the outer margin. In *Kareya* both ligula and paraglossæ are larger, the former bisetose but free at the apex, the latter wider, glabrous except for one or two minute hairs on the sides towards base. Mentum edentate, but with the middle of the emargination generally thickened; penultimate joint of labial palpi plurisetose; head with a fine suture on each side, extending from the frontal fovea to the eye. Both head and prothorax smooth, the latter finely punctate over the basal area, its form as in *Gnathaphanus*. Elytra minutely punctulate and very finely pubescent, one or more odd intervals (third always) seriate-punctate. Tarsi hairy on upper surface; front and intermediate tarsi in ♂ with four moderately dilated joints, bi-seriately squamose beneath and fringed with long hairs; hind tarsi with joint 1 = 2 + 3.

All the known species were described by Bates. The genotype is *K. erebius*, Bates, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1892, p. 331, from Burma; the other species to be included are *K. edentatus*, *gnathaphanoides*, *grandiceps*, *major*, and *sublævis*.

The generic name is derived from a Kanarese word meaning "black, dirty."

PRAKASHA, gen. nov.

In Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 333, Bates described *Platymetopus* (?) *amariformis*, but remarked at the end of the description, "The head is small and presents none of the peculiarities of the typical *Platymetopi*." The genus is nearer *Dioryche* than *Platymetopus*, but the form of the head and some other characters render a new genus necessary. The ligula and paraglossæ are as in *Dioryche*, mentum without tooth, but with the emargination thickened in middle; penultimate joint of labial palpi plurisetose. Form broad, surface smooth, colour æneous. Head small, smooth, convex, not depressed in front, clypeus only slightly emarginate, not exposing basal membrane of labrum; frontal foveæ small, curving outwards behind and continuing as a fine line to the eye; antennæ hardly reaching base of prothorax, very finely pubescent from middle of joint 3; eyes prominent. Elytral intervals 3; 5, and 7 with a row of punctures. Tarsi smooth on upper surface; front and intermediate tarsi in ♂ with four moderately dilated joints, 1 rectangular, 2, 3, and 4 triangular, biserially squamose beneath.

The generic name is derived from a Kanarese word meaning "lustre."

P. amariformis, Bates, from Kawkareet (Tenasserim) and Taun-ngu, is the genotype and sole representative of the genus.

Amblystomus vittatus, Bates, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1892, p. 231.

The name is preoccupied by *A. vittatus*, Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1875, p. 885, and for Bates's species I propose the name of *A. bivittatus*.

Anoplogenius patinalis, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 346 = *Lepithrix foliolosus*, Nietn. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1857, ii. p. 152 = *Anoplogenius discophorus*, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1852, i. p. 90.

Acupalpus marginatus, Bates (not Lucas), Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 241.

A note by Mr. Bedel, in his Cat. rais. des Col. du Nord de l'Afr. 1899, p. 158, note (2), induced me to examine the example in the British Museum, which I find to be *A. dorsalis*, F.

Tachycellus lamprus, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. 1886, p. 80 = *Trichotichnus lamprus*, Bates.

This species, labelled in Bates's handwriting, differs in so many respects from the description, that I think the author must have had some other insect before him. I cannot, however, find anything agreeing with the description among the Carabidæ taken by Mr. Lewis in Ceylon, and I can only mention the discrepancies I have noted. The upper surface is glossy and relucant, as mentioned, but blue-black rather than ænescent. The penultimate joint of the labial palpi is plurisetose, not bisetose; I am unable to detect the punctured fovea on the first segment of the abdomen in the ♂ (characteristic of *Tachycellus* and its allies); interval 3 of the elytra with a well-marked puncture just behind middle. I cannot at present see any reason why this species should not be included in Morawitz's genus *Trichotichnus*, though all those hitherto described are confined to N.E. Asia.

ANCHOMENINI.

Pristonychus kashmirensis, Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 214 = *P. spinifer*, Schauf. Sitzungsab. Ges. Isis, Dresden, 1862, p. 66.

Anchomenus politissimus, Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1878, p. 719 = *A. lissopterus*, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1854, i. p. 136.

ODACANTHINI.

Casnonia ægrota, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 278 = *Odacantha ægrota*, Bates.

Ophionea, Klug, Ent. Braz. Spec. 1821, p. 298.

This genus was formed for the three species, 1. *O. pennsylvanica*, L., 2. *O. cyanocephala*, F., 3. *O. surinamensis*, L. In No. 1 the fourth tarsal joint is simple, and in No. 2 it is bilobed. Of No. 3 I have no personal knowledge, but it is evidently quite a different insect from the others, and de Geer, in Mém. iv. 1774, p. 79, formed for it the genus *Colluris*. Klug mentions the fourth tarsal joint twice over, but his remarks are contradictory: under "Characteres" we read "tarsi articulo quarto elongato," but under "generis descriptio" this becomes "tarsi articulo . . . quarto brevissimo." A year later Latreille and Dejean, Hist. Nat. & Icon. d'Eur. 1822, p. 77, published the genus *Casnonia*, which was not,

and did not profess to be, other than identical with Klug's *Ophionea*. When, in 1825, Dejean published the first volume of his 'Species Général,' he introduced the genus *Casnonia* at p. 170, and, referring to the species included in it, he writes "Latreille les avait d'abord placés parmi les *Agra*, et il en a fait ensuite un genre particulier que je lui ai conservé; Klug, n'ayant pas connaissance de son travail, l'avait établi dans son *Entomologie brésilienne specimen*, sous le nom d'*Ophionea*." Klug could not in 1821 have any knowledge of a work published in 1822, and Dejean must therefore refer to some earlier work of Latreille. I have searched for this in vain, nor can I find any references anterior to 1822 in the works of other authors. The name was undoubtedly known, for it appears (under the guise of *Cosnania*) in Dejean's first Catalogue (1821). I think *Casnonia* must be ruled out as a pure synonym.

In 1829 Eschscholtz, Zool. Atl. ii. p. 5, in introducing his genus *Rhagocrepis*, gives a table differentiating this and allied genera. *Ophionea* figures in this table as having tarsi with a bilobed fourth joint; the actual species, *O. cyanocephala*, F., is not mentioned, but it is none the less made the genotype, and the fact that *Casnonia* is included in the same table (with a different signification) does not seem to me to invalidate this conclusion. *Ophionea* in this sense was recognized both by Schmidt-Goebel, Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 20, and Lacordaire, Gen. Col. i. 1854, p. 73, though both of them were inclined to attribute the genus to Eschscholtz. Another genus, also for *O. cyanocephala*, F., was formed by Castelnau, Et. Ent. 1834, p. 40, under the name of *Casnoidea*, but this merely provides another synonym for *Ophionea*.

Mr. Bedel has already drawn attention, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1910, p. 72, to some of the details given above, but he does not come to the same conclusion. He makes *pennsylvanica* the type of *Ophionea*, and puts all the species with a cleft fourth tarsal joint under Castelnau's genus *Casnoidea*. In this he has been followed by Commandant Dupuis, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1913, p. 270. Mr. Sloane, on the other hand, in his table of the Australian Odacanthini, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1917, p. 414, retains *Ophionea* as defined by Eschscholtz, and also, like me, considers Motschulsky's genus *Lachnothorax*, Et. Ent. 1862, p. 48, as distinct from the other genera cited*.

* I may mention here that on a separate of his paper kindly sent me by Mr. Bedel there is a note to the effect that *cyanocephala*, F. = *Attevilabus indicus*, Thunb. Nov. Ins. Spec. part 3, 1784, p. 68, fig. 81, described from "Ind. Orient." This I have confirmed, as far as the slender description allows of confirmation.

The upshot of the above is that *pennsylvanica* and its Eastern allies are at present, according to my view, without a genus. My lack of knowledge of American Carabidæ prevents me from proposing a new genus for *pennsylvanica*, but I think that its elongate head, bordered prothorax, and the smooth apical area of the elytra separate it generically from all the Eastern species known to me. For some of the latter I propose the new genus *Arame*, though this will not include all of them. The type of this genus is described further on under the name of *A. macra*.

ARAME, gen. nov.

Ligula short, fairly wide, truncate in front, a little arenate in centre, quadrisetose, the two inner setæ much longer than the outer ones; paraglossæ linear, membranous, free, glabrous, curving inwards, and rather longer than the ligula. Mentum with a short fairly sharp tooth in the emargination, about half as long as the lobes; epilobes evident, projecting in front of the lobes in the form of an acute tooth.

Maxillæ sharp, hooked at tip, with a row of strong bristles on inner side. Maxillary palpi glabrous, joints 2 and 4 half as long again as 3; last joint a little inflated, tapering and truncate at extremity. Labial palpi glabrous, except for the two setæ on inner margin of penultimate joint; joints equal, last one as in maxillaries.

Mandibles short, a small tooth on the right one at about middle, none on left, without seta in scrobe.

Antennæ reaching beyond base of thorax, first three joints glabrous, joint 1 inflated, with only one seta, joint 2 very short, joint 3=1, rest a little longer.

Eyes moderately prominent, a little removed from buccal fissure.

Labrum truncate, sexsetose.

Head subglobose, much inflated behind eyes, with two supraorbital setæ, strongly constricted behind, condyliform.

Prothorax subglobose, lateral margins obsolete or indicated by a very fine line only.

Elytra fully striate, but striæ generally becoming faint towards apex. Odd intervals—or, at least, interval 3—with some setiferous pores.

Last ventral segment in ♂ with one, in ♀ with two setiferous pores on each side; in the ♂ the margin is distinctly notched, in the ♀ only faintly so.

Tarsi smooth on upper surface, joint 4 entire but emarginate, joint 5 very long, with setæ beneath; in the hind legs

joint 1 is not much longer than 2. In the ♂ the first three joints of the front tarsi are faintly dilated and biserially squamose beneath. Claws simple, much dilated at base.

The name is derived from a Kanarese word meaning "very small."

The above characters are largely those of *Odacantha*, but in that genus the paraglossæ are wider, hardly longer than the ligula, adnate, though separated at apex from the ligula by a deep emargination. The chief difference, however, is in the thorax, which in *Odacantha* is very distinctly margined at sides over the front two-thirds. The elytra of this genus, too, are less convex and the striæ more finely punctate. The two genera are evidently closely allied, but the characters I have just mentioned seem to render them sufficiently distinct.

Arame macra, sp. n.

Length 6-6.5 mm. ; width 1.6-1.8 mm.

Piceous. Palpi, first three joints of antennæ (2 and 3 sometimes infusate), legs (except coxæ and front trochanters), epipleuræ of elytra, and an ill-defined spot at apex (sometimes the whole of the apical third) reddish testaceous.

Head about 1 mm. in width (length behind eye = $1\frac{1}{2}$ times diameter of eye), convex, shiny, frontal foveæ well-marked, clypeus smooth, with a seta at each side, surface sparsely covered with coarse setiferous punctures, more closely in front, only a few behind level of eyes.

Prothorax barrel-shaped, without front or hind angles, shiny, about as long as head and a little narrower, widest in middle, contracted at each extremity, but more so in front than behind, slightly constricted just before base, which has a smooth border ; side-margins obsolete, median furrow wide but not deep, surface covered with setiferous punctures, less closely on disk, the puncturation rather more dense than on head.

Elytra moderately convex, parallel, as long as head and thorax taken together, joining prothorax by a short peduncle, shoulders a little oblique, apex nearly squarely truncate, punctate-striate, less strongly towards apex ; intervals 3, 5, and 7 each with a series of numerous small setiferous pores, the hairs standing out very clearly on unrubbed specimens viewed sideways.

On the underside the abdomen is smooth, head with a few large punctures, all sterna (except middle of metasternum) densely and very coarsely punctate, prosternal process smooth,

glabrous, unbordered, metepisterna three times as long as wide.

Very closely allied to *A. hæmorrhoidalis*, Motsch., if I have correctly determined that species, but the latter has the head less narrowly constricted, the back of the head (behind the level of hind margin of eyes) quite smooth, and only three or four setiferous pores on interval 3, none on 5 or 7. Bates thought that *hæmorrhoidalis* had pores on interval 5 as well as on 3 (*vide* Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 382).

Ceylon, Colombo, on coast-level, 7-27. ix. 1882 (*G. Lewis*). Other specimens taken in Ceylon by Dr. Thwaites. Type in British Museum. The specimens taken by Mr. Lewis are those determined by Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. 1886, p. 199, as *Casnonia hæmorrhoidalis*, Motsch.

I cannot at present give more than a provisional list of the species which appear to belong to this genus. The list is as follows:—*A. macra* (type), *albicolon*, Bates, *celebensis*, Gestro, *bimaculata*, Schm. Goeb. (*distigma*, Chaud.), *flavicauda*, Bates, *fuscipennis*, Chaud., *graciliceps*, Bates, *hæmorrhoidalis*, Motsch., *latifascia*, Chaud., *litura*, Schm. Goeb., *metallica*, Fairm., *punctata*, Nietn., *subapicalis*, Oberth., *tetraspilota*, Schm. Goeb., *virgulifera*, Chaud., *xanthe*, Bates.

LACHNOPHORINI.

LOMASA, gen. nov.

Ligula short, wide, sides almost parallel, apex slightly arcuate, bisetose.

Paraglossæ membranous, very narrow, glabrous, rounded at apex, attached to ligula at base only, curving inwards and reaching a little beyond its apex.

Mentum with an emarginate tooth, half as long as side lobes, epilobes narrow, reaching a little beyond lobes, rather sharp, but with apex rounded.

Palpi setose, joints cylindrical, elongate, the last rather shorter, truncate at apex.

Mandibles short, hooked and pointed at apex, without seta in scrobe.

Labrum truncate, sexsetose. Eyes prominent, distant from buccal fissure.

Antennæ pubescent, filiform, two-thirds as long as body, joint 2 very short, 3 half as long again as the rest, which are about equal.

Body covered with a dense short pubescence. Thorax strongly cordate. Elytra short, slightly emarginate at apex.

Legs pilose, front tibiæ with a spine at apex and another at base of emargination.

The front tarsi in the ♂ with three squarely dilated joints, each with a pad of hairs beneath; joint 4 emarginate and furnished at apex with a tuft of very long hairs. Claws simple, long, and very thin.

The name is derived from a Sanskrit word meaning "hairy."

There is only one known species, which has already been twice described, viz.:—

Chlænium xanthacrus, Wied. Zool. Mag. ii. 1, 1823, p. 51 =
Chlænium hügelii, Redt. Reis. Novar. ii. Col. 1867, p. 9.

Chaudoir thought that this species, on account of its pubescent palpi, belonged to the Lachnophorini. I accept this view provisionally, as the group, which has few representatives in Asia, is not at present well known to me.

GALERITINI.

Galerita birmanica, Bates, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1892, p. 385
= *G. peregrina*, Döhrn. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1880, p. 291.

Planetes puncticeps, sp. n.

Planetes bimaculatus (Macl.), Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 304; Putz. Compt. rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1875, p. 52; Heyd. Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1879, p. 329.

Length 12·0–14·5 mm.

Piceous; base of palpi, joint 1 of antennæ, femora, tibiæ, and a spot on each elytron testaceous; rest of palpi, joints 2 and 3 of antennæ, labrum, and tarsi reddish brown. The whole surface (except where impunctate) covered with a fine short yellowish pubescence.

Head (2·0–2·5 mm. wide) moderately convex and shiny, frontal foveæ wide and shallow, surface densely and finely punctate (smoother in middle of front), a number of large punctures mingled with the small ones, especially at back and sides; neck moderately constricted.

Prothorax (2·75–3·50 mm. wide) moderately shiny, slightly transverse, widest at a third from apex, a little emarginate in front, base bisinuate, with sides advancing to meet hind angles, sides rounded more sharply in front than behind, a seta at a third from apex, another at hind angle, extremities equally contracted, front angles rounded, hind angles nearly

right, sharp, projecting slightly laterally; transverse impressions inconspicuous, median line faint, basal foveæ deep (making hind angles appear reflexed), the whole surface densely punctate.

Elytra (3.75-4.75 mm. wide) parallel, rather rectangular, more than twice as long as thorax, shoulders advanced, apex nearly squarely truncate; each elytron with nine primary narrow ridges, of which the first is close to the suture and the ninth (flatter and wider than the others) not far from margin, two secondary rather finer ridges between the primary ones, a row of setiferous punctures running between each primary and secondary ridge, but not between the secondary ones, a row of large pores inside the ninth ridge, from which emerge a few long setæ, chiefly visible near base and apex; the testaceous spots, more or less rounded, placed a little before middle, and extending from primary ridges 2 to 6.

Underside, except middle of head and a small space on each side near base of ventral surface, densely punctate and pubescent; prosternal process not bordered, metepisterna elongate, last ventral segment in both sexes slightly emarginate, with half-a-dozen setæ, longer than the general pubescence, on each side.

Tarsi setose on upper surface, joint 1 of hind tarsi=(very nearly) 2+3+4; front tarsi in ♂ with three joints moderately dilated, densely fringed with long yellowish hairs and with a row of ragged whitish scales along outer margin beneath.

Closely allied to *P. bimaculatus*, Mael., but distinguished by the much denser puncturation of the head, with large and small punctures mingled together, prothorax more transverse, wider in front, and more contracted behind, hind angles sharper and projecting a little laterally, basal foveæ deeper, puncturation coarser and closer, occasionally confluent, propisterna more evidently punctate (in *bimaculatus* nearly smooth).

Japan: Nagasaki and Yokohama (*G. Lewis*); Tsushima. China: Tchusan; Port Hamer. Type in the British Museum.

PERICALINI.

Catascopus cupricollis, Chaud. Col. Nov. i. 1883, p. 24.

This name is preoccupied by *C. cupricollis*, C. O. Waterh. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877, p. 1. I suggest *C. aneicollis*. The species seems very closely allied to *C. aruensis*, Saund.

Catascopus elongatus, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 466, t. xviii. fig. 5 = *Holcoderus elongatus*, Saund.

Catascopus gracilis, Oberth. Notes Leyd. Mus. v. 1883, p. 220 = *Holcoderus gracilis*, Oberth.

Catascopus rugicollis, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 464, t. xviii. fig. 6.

This is apparently a malformation of *C. aculeatus*, Chaud.

SFITAKANTHA, gen. nov.

Ligula moderately long, narrow, subcarinate at base, quadrisetose, apex free; paraglossæ membranous, adnate, nearly parallel, a little wider than ligula, extending very little beyond it.

Palpi glabrous; maxillaries with joint 2 incrassate = 4, which is cylindrical, slightly tapering and rounded at apex, 3 about two-thirds of 4, tapering towards base; labials with equal cylindrical joints, the last truncate at apex, penultimate with a single seta on inner margin.

Mentum transverse, quadrately emarginate, edentate, but base thickened in middle, lobes oblique and pointed, but rounded at apex, epilobes wanting.

Maxillæ curved, very sharp at apex, densely ciliate on inner margin.

Mandibles short, with a blunt tooth at base, right mandible with a small median tooth.

Labrum porrect, as long as wide, narrowed anteriorly, emarginate in front, with rounded angles, sexsetose, but the outside seta is placed far back, quite a third from apex.

Antennæ filiform, half as long as body, joint 1 short, incrassate, 2 very short, rest approximately equal, pilose from apex of 4.

Eyes moderately prominent, reaching buccal fissure.

Head with two supraorbital setæ, neck tumid.

Prothorax very strongly emarginate in front, a seta midway between base and apex and another at hind angle, both on margin.

Elytra very short, quadrate, a few large pores on interval 9, from which issue very long setæ; interval 3 with a single fine pore at a fourth from apex; margin with a series of minute hairs, as in *Stenotelus*, but no denticulation is perceptible. In *Peripristus* and *Sinurus* the denticulation is evident.

Tarsi glabrous above; front tarsi in ♂ with three slightly

dilated joints, clothed beneath with a few whitish scales; first joint of hind tarsi nearly equalling the succeeding three joints. Claws simple, but with faint traces of denticulation at base.

The generic name means in Sanskrit a "swollen neck."

The type of the genus is *Thyreopterus impressus*, Schm. Goeb. Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 80. This is the only Oriental species described under the genus *Thyreopterus*, and its generic characters do not accord with those of the African species of that genus.

CALLIDINI.

Crossoglossa, Chaud. Mon. des Callidides, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xv. 1872, p. 177 = *Phlaodromius*, W. Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. ii. 1871, p. 85.

Mr. T. G. Sloane pointed out to me the identity of these two genera, but I do not think he has published any note on it.

Saronychium inconspicuum, Blackb. Ent. Month. Mag. xiv. 1877, p. 142 = *Endynomena prautieri*, Fairm. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1849, p. 34.

LEBIINI.

Cymindis pictula, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 310 = *Anomotarus (Cymindis) stigmula*, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1852, i. p. 57.

The genus *Urea* was proposed by Fauvel (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1881, p. 118; id. Rev. d'Ent. i. 1882, p. 257) for Chaudoir's species, but Mr. T. G. Sloane, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1917, pp. 435-6, does not consider it as "more than, at most, a subgenus of *Anomotarus*."

XLVIII.—On Indo-Chinese Hymenoptera collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaça.—II. By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Family Tenthredinidæ.

Subfamily ARGINÆ.

Arge vitalisi, sp. n.

♀. Lutea; mandibulis apice nigris; mesopleuris, tergitis 1-3 macula transversa mediana, quarto fere toto, 5-7 fascia lata